

## A SURVIVOR OF FORT FISHER

Contributed to the Defense of His Old Comrades.  
He Tells What He Knows About That  
Fiercely Contested Battle—Rev. J. A.  
Smith, Editor of the Fair Bluff Times,  
Replies to General Bragg.

The Messenger Bureau, of December 4th, 1897, contains a letter said to have been written by General Braxton Bragg to ex-Governor Bragg, telling him how Fort Fisher was captured. He says that the officers and soldiers were drunk and in the bomb proofs, and the Yankees walked in and took possession. Thirty-two years have passed and gone since the fall of Fort Fisher and it is a great and sore calamity to the survivors of the Bragg family that such an infamous letter should have been brought to light. It would have been far better for it to have remained amid the family rubbish than to be brought forward to misrepresent and slander as brave and patriotic soldiers as ever unsheathed the sword in the day of battle. It is a gross insult both to the living and the dead and should receive the condemnation of all who believe in defending the eternal principles of truth and justice. The Fort Fisher veterans are not all dead, and those who read The Messenger of December 4th must have experienced a feeling of the most intense indignation at the statements made in the letter, said to have been written by General Bragg. Many of them are utterly false and without foundation, and full of much injustice to the brave men who fell at Fort Fisher, as well as the few veterans who still survive. The letter of Bragg is unworthy of the pen of one who would style himself a great commander, and it is totally unlike the spirit of the other great commanders who led the Confederate host in the day of battle. The letter is a cruel fling at Major-General Whiting, who was a gallant officer, loved and respected by all his men. The letter is of the oldest men in Columbus county, and is a worthy member of the church, belonged to McBryde's company in the 40th regiment and was in the entire fight, says that General Bragg's letter is indeed news to him, and that many of his statements are utterly false. He was, during the fight, in a different section of the fort from the author of this article, and he says that he nowhere saw either officers or men under the influence of whiskey or manifesting the slightest degree of cowardice. In his letter General Bragg makes this strong statement: "The enemy when meeting us under a flag of truce, asserted that they walked to the fort without resistance, not a shot being fired at them, and the men being in the bomb proofs." We felt like taking a god cry when we saw this statement, for each soldier in that ill-fated garrison knows that it is entirely false. The author of this article was a member of Company D, 1st North Carolina Heavy Artillery, commanded by Captain James L. McCormick, who was killed in this memorable fight. Our company during the severe and terrific shelling of the fort on Sunday evening was on the extreme left of the fort, next to Wilmington. As we were somewhat protected from the shelling behind the last two traverses we were comparatively safe from the palisades at the gate, and our company was immediately put in line of battle from the gate to the edge of the water in the Cape Fear river. One or two brass howitzers belonging to Adams' light battery was in the same position, Captain Braddy's company was on our immediate right and we had scarcely assumed the position before we saw the blue coats coming down the river beach as thick as the locusts of Egypt. We immediately opened upon them a galling and destructive fire. Our first volley produced such a panic that they retired for a short time, and the surviving members of Company D, who were at the gate with their own brave Captain McCormick will remember how they were censured by Captain McCormick for shooting at a wounded man who was rapidly crawling away—the boys did not think the man was wounded, but adopted this ruse to escape. Shortly after this the enemy made a terrible dash at the gate and at the same time those of us who belonged to Company D, recognized the enemy on the tops of the parapets just behind us. They had broken line somewhere on our right and had scaled the parapets behind us. If there was a neglect of duty anywhere it was not in putting more men on the right of Captain Braddy's company. It was impossible for those of us who were at the gate to escape and Honorable Zack Fimore, formerly of Robeson county, but now of Texas, gave the signal to surrender and those of us at the gate fell into the hands of the enemy several hours before the fort surrendered. If General Bragg had seen the number of dead and wounded both outside and inside the gate he never would have made such a statement about walking into the fort without a shot.

Honorable Thos. A. McNell, attorney-at-law, Lumberton, N. C., was a sergeant in Company D. He also was at the gate and can substantiate these statements. Mr. Edwin Purcell, of Robeson county, who was a sergeant in company D, at the time on detached service at Reave's Battery just across the river. He was using a spyglass and saw the charge and its results, and he told us two years ago as we were looking at the panorama of Gettysburg, which was on exhibition at Maxton, that the charge and defence at the gate of Fort Fisher looked as terrific as Gettysburg.

There are men on earth to-day whose testimony is just as strong and conclusive as that of General Bragg. At the same time the desperate charge was being made at the points just indicated the United States marines made a desperate assault on the sea face of Fort Fisher and they were repulsed with heavy loss. A few years ago an old painter known as "Uncle Billie Cushing" lived a short distance from Fair Bluff. During the Fisher fight he was on one of the gun boats and has told the author of this article several times that the slaughter of the marines was great.

General Terry, the commander of the federal forces, takes a different view of Fisher's defense than General Bragg. In his report he says: "The Confederates fought with desperate valor, worthy of a better cause." In his letter Bragg says: "It is known that General Whiting left

here for the fort with a party of these money rings called blockade-runners with a large supply of material to produce this result." We were so young that Fort Fisher and all that happened there is almost a dream, but according to our best judgment and belief Bragg falsely assails General Whiting just here, and we are glad to be able to state for the benefit of all the friends and relatives of General Whiting, that according to our recollection this is a base slander. On the Thursday evening before the fight we were summoned to Wilmington by a telegram from General Whiting. We found out afterwards that some friend had secured for us an easy army position about headquarters, either as a clerk or courier for the court martial. On Friday morning when we went to report to General Whiting some one told us that he had gone down to Market dock to take the steamer Cape Fear for Fort Fisher. We hastened down to the dock and also boarded the steamer. Mr. Hiram Conoly, of Antioch, N. C., accompanied us to the steamer and can remember how anxious we were to report to General Whiting. We quietly stood on deck until the famous Dram Tree was passed and then we saluted General Whiting and handed him our telegram and awaited his orders. We were with him on the deck of the Cape Fear until he landed with his staff amid a shower of shot and shell at the battery Buchanan or near this point. During the entire trip from Wilmington to the fort General Whiting was not surrounded by blockade runners or money rings but simply by his staff and a few faithful soldiers on the way to join their respective commands. We saw no drinking on the part of either General Whiting or his staff. Every one looked serious and felt the same way and as long as life lasted we will remember two remarks of General Whiting: "Boys, they have come to hurt us this time," and addressing us personally he said: "We will meet again when the fight is over." At Battery Buchanan we parted with General Whiting and all the other officers and soldiers. The fighting done was no doubt by the veterans who reached the fort from Hoke's command. This last statement literally "cooks the goose" and brands the entire letter of General Bragg with infamy. It used to be current in army circles that he loved to shoot his men for the most trivial offenses, but this shows that he loved to slander while he could not shoot. The statement about Hoke's veterans shows with mathematical clearness that General Bragg's imagination did all the writing without any regard to facts. The veterans did not reach the fort in time to say even "good-bye" to those of us who were captured. The truth of the matter is a nut shell is simply this: General Bragg tried to defend his own gross and criminal neglect of duty by charging the officers and men of Fort Fisher in the crimes of which they were innocent. It may be that a few men and officers got hold of intoxicating drink, but we saw none incapacitated for duty from this source, and we were in a bomb-proof, but in the gate facing all the musketry. We could not resist making this defence of Fort Fisher, its officers and men, for the blood of our dead comrades as we read General Bragg's letter in last Sunday's Wilmington Messenger.

## BLOCKADE RUNNERS

Information Desired by a Federal Officer  
Who Was Engaged in Blockade Service  
of Southern Ports—The Capture of Fort Fisher

In view of the discussion now going on over Fort Fisher the following letter to Mr. James Sprunt will be read with interest:

Lowell, Mass., December 13, 1897.  
James Sprunt, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.:  
Dear Sir—Colonel William Lamb, who referred me to you for information which he is unable to give, touching events of the war epoch.

On June 20th, 1861, the United States steamship Flag captured the brig Hannah Balch for violation of the blockade of Savannah, but a prize crew on board, at present held by Philadelphia. But on June 25th, the Confederate steamship Coffee (afterwards Winslow) overtook her off Cape Hatteras, captured her, and took her into Wilmington, N. C., where she was condemned as a Confederate prize. What was the name of the judge of the Confederate district court at Wilmington then? and are the records of that court still preserved? Was not the condemnation of that brig as a prize to the Confederate navy predicated on the validity of her capture by the Flag? If not lawfully captured by the Flag, her prize crew were mere robbers.

In the Confederate district court at Charleston, Judge Magrath, in that year, (1861) condemned as lawful prize to the Confederate navy a vessel captured by the United States navy for breach of blockade; his decree of condemnation being predicated (as he afterwards told me) on the validity of her previous capture by the United States navy for breach of the blockade. If you lived in Wilmington during the war, perhaps you can inform me whether there were any officers of any foreign navy, who ran the blockade of Wilmington, or that of Charleston, except Roberts, Murray, Burgoyne, Brooks and Hewett of the British navy. In a book on the "Siege of Charleston" now in preparation, I want to mention all the foreign naval officers, and all the foreign army officers, who ran the blockade of Charleston. I have heretofore learned of only two, Roberts and Murray, who are said to have gone to Charleston, but I have not learned in what ship they went to Charleston; in what books the blockade running exploits of any foreign naval officers are recorded, except those of Roberts recorded in Hobart Pasha's "Sketches of my Life."

With what historical society are you connected? and does it give any attention to the war, particularly the operations on and off the shores of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida?

When is the proposed monument on Roanoke Island to be erected? Where are the two Confederate major generals Whiting buried? In their boyhood they lived for a time in Lowell. I send you some papers, which may interest you.

Colonel Fremantle, of the British army, was in Charleston in June 1863. Was he not in Wilmington? I was a naval judge advocate, attached to the staff of Admiral Dahlgren commanding the South Atlantic Blockade Squadron off South Carolina, Georgia, and

Florida. It was not until European officers had recognized the importance of the naval and military operations on the Atlantic coast that we Americans, alike of the north and the south, fairly appreciated that importance.

Very Respectfully,  
[Signed.] CHARLES COWLEY.

P. S.—I enclose a report of a "Dog Watch" of a late date, which may interest you.

NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE BALCH. Mr. James Sprunt could only answer Judge Cowley's questions in part and he referred his letter to Mr. Geo. Harris, one of our oldest and best posted citizens on matters hereabout, and Mr. Harris writes him as follows:

Wilmington, N. C., December 15, 1897.  
Dear Sir—Replying to your favor of even date, I beg to state that I have no recollection of the brig Hannah Balch having been brought into this port and must think it a mistake. There were several vessels captured by Confederate States boats and taken to Hatteras Inlet and there recaptured by Burnside's fleet and the masters and crews of many vessels destroyed at sea by Confederate States cruisers were brought in here.

Yours truly in haste,  
GEO. HARRIS.

## DOG WATCH BY DAHLGREN'S VETERANS.

The following is the newspaper account of the Dog Watch, referred to by Judge Cowley:

The dog watch of the Dahlgren Association of Naval Veterans, in Memorial hall, last night, was a very interesting one, both for the Naval Veterans, Sons of Veterans, and Grand Army and civilian guests. Captain J. A. Garmon presided, Commander G. R. Fulton offered prayer, and a bountiful collation was enjoyed.

Judge Cowley referred to three rear admirals with whom he had served who recently died—Worden, Clitz and Rhind. It was Rhind who commanded the Keokuk in the assault on Fort Sumter, when she was so badly damaged that she sank the next morning. It was Rhind who took the powder boat to Fort Fisher, one of the most perilous operations of the war. Two more admirals, Daniel Ammen of Washington and Joseph F. Green of Brookline, are lying at the point of death; brave men, who rendered valuable service, whose memories ought not to be forgotten.

Judge Cowley spoke of the efficient manner in which the army and navy co-operated on many momentous occasions. Wherever this was wanting, there was defeat. For example, had the army column that was expected to attack the face of Sumter while the navy assaulted another face of that work in September, we should have taken that fort. For want of the expected aid of Gilmore's army, all of our Admiral Dahlgren's sailors who got into Fort Sumter were either killed or captured. In the capture of Fort Fisher on the other hand, we had a fine exemplification of the success which was won by co-operation.

Judge Cowley read a letter from General Adelbert Ames, who had the immediate command of all the troops engaged in the capture of Fort Fisher, saying:

"The simplest statement of the capture of Fort Fisher is, without the navy the army could not have taken it, and without the army the navy could not have taken it. Each arm of the service had its own work to do, and in my judgment they both did well." In General Ames' lecture on the capture of Fort Fisher, in Memorial hall, some months ago, unstinted praise was given to the navy.

Judge Cowley also read a very interesting letter from Colonel William Lamb, who commanded the Confederate garrison of Fort Fisher and who is now mayor of Norfolk, Va., saying: "The capture of the last gateway of the south could never have been effected by one arm of your service alone. It was the intelligent co-operation of the army and navy which enabled you to bring down the garrison. The combined forces of ten thousand muskets on shore and six hundred guns afloat. But for the fleet and its destruction, after three days' bombardment, of inland-face defenses, no military force sent against the work could have survived the two submarine torpedoes, the enfilading musketry fire from the palisades, and the grape and canister of twenty heavy guns and four Napoleons on that narrow beach. The ordinary investment of the work by gradual approaches would have been impracticable with the Cape Fear river in possession of the Confederates."

"On the other hand, the fleet could not have entered the river or captured the work, as long as the sub-marine torpedoes and seaface guns remained intact; and as they could not be enfiladed, the fleet could not destroy them. Not a single face gun was injured by the bombardment. Those disabled were disabled from explosions."

"It was the first time in the history of war that the power of the navy was displayed in dispensing with the usual long and tedious investment by the troops, and in a comparatively brief operation, leaving them fresh for the assault when the injury to the work rendered it practicable, while the besieged were subjected to a fire which prevented them from obtaining the necessary food and rest essential to a prolonged land battle."

"As Americans, once more reunited under the old flag, we should feel pride in the valor and heroism displayed by those who wore the blue and the gray in the battle at Fort Fisher."

"In conclusion I want my federal comrades to know that I have no apologies to make for risking my life for the cause I thought was right, nor will I ever cease to love my noble confederate comrades who died in battle by my side; but I have lived to feel that it was best that our great country should have remained one and united, and I have learned to look with pride upon the old flag again as my flag and my children's flag forevermore."

Admiral Belknap, who commanded the monitor Canonius and led the naval assault on Fort Fisher, also endorsed, by letter, the opinion of Colonel Lamb.

## The Coming Woman

Who goes to the club while her husband tends the baby, as well as the good old-fashioned woman who looks after her home, will both at times get run down in health. They will be troubled with loss of appetite, headaches, sleeplessness, fainting or dizzy spells. The most wonderful remedy for these women is Electric Bitters. Thousands of sufferers from Lame Back and Weak Kidneys rise up and call it blessed. It is the medicine for women. Female complaints and Nervous troubles of all kinds are soon relieved by the use of Electric Bitters. Delicate women should keep this remedy on hand to build up the system. Only 50c per bottle. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

## FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION

## THE SCHOONER SILVER HEELS REFUSED CLEARANCE!

The Mate Filled Up With Boose and Gave Her Away to a Detective—He Says She Transformed a Cargo of War Material to the Tug Dauntless at Sea—District Attorney Aycock Investigates the Case—He Ordered Clearance Papers to be Withheld.

A considerable sensation was created in the city yesterday by the arrival here of United States District Attorney C. B. Aycock, of Goldsboro, who was sent here by the treasury department to investigate the American schooner Silver Heels in connection with her alleged connection with a Cuban filibustering expedition.

The district attorney came here on account of information furnished to the treasury department by the Spanish minister at Washington, through Mr. F. A. Lord, Spanish vice consul here and detectives who were sent here in the interest of the Spanish government.

The Silver Heels arrived in Wilmington on the 5th instant, and after being here a few days she was chartered by the Kidder Lumber Company to take a cargo of lumber to Barbadoes.

The Silver Heels left New York under suspicion, and she has been under close surveillance since her arrival in this port. A few days ago her mate, Alfred Thompson, a Maine man, while under the influence of liquor, made a statement to a Spanish detective to the effect that upon leaving New York the Silver Heels carried out a cargo of arms and ammunition and transferred them out at sea to the famous filibuster steam tug Dauntless which carried them to Cuba. He gave the details of the matter to the detectives, and the Spanish authorities laid the matter before the treasury department.

Upon arriving here yesterday District Attorney Aycock made a thorough investigation of the Silver Heels. Her master, Captain Peter Quinlan, Mate Thompson, and two of the crew were summoned before him and he examined them and took their sworn statements concerning the vessel and her movements.

Mate Thompson made a sworn statement entirely contrary to the statement he is alleged to have made to the Spanish detective. He said he was drunk when he made the statement to the detective, and has no recollection of what he said and denies having said the vessel transferred a cargo of arms and ammunition to the Dauntless.

The testimony of the captain, the mate and the two men was that the Silver Heels cleared from New York October 17th with a part cargo of coal as ballast bound for Norfolk or Wilmington for a charter to the West Indies. She arrived in Wilmington December 5th, with ninety tons of coal aboard and the captain sold it to Mr. J. A. Springer, dealer in wood and coal.

The schooner having left New York October 17th, and having been heard no more of until she arrived here fifty days afterwards, this circumstance was very suspicious. In their examination the captain, the mate and the men testify that the vessel was driven off the coast by head winds, bad weather and rough sea, and that this accounts for her very long passage. They state that they had not been in any other port since leaving New York, October 17th, and their arrival in Wilmington December 5th, and that they had no other cargo than coal aboard the schooner, had not delivered any of the cargo to any other vessel and that upon arrival here the coal aboard was sold to Mr. Springer. They also state that the crew consisted of five when the vessel left New York and that is the number of the crew now.

The district attorney also examined Major Lee, Robert Russ, John Anderson and Henry Lewis, stevedores, and they testified that they had loaded the vessel with lumber at Kidder's mill since the coal was discharged, and that she had no other cargo.

The Silver Heels has finished loading and was ready to leave port today, but she will be refused clearance until the facts are laid before the treasury department and an order is sent here for manifest to be given her.

The question is did Mate Thompson tell the truth in his statement to the detective or the one to the district attorney.

One Minute Cough Cure cures quickly. That's what you want. R. R. Bellamy.

Raleigh Post: The 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. David Moore died a horrible death at Guilford College this morning. Three weeks ago the little fellow was bitten on the hand by a cat.

## BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft, White Hands with Shapely Nails, Lustrous Hair with Clean, Wholesome Scalp, produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest, for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores.

Cuticura  
Babies and young children are relieved by the use of Cuticura. Delicate women should keep this remedy on hand to build up the system. Only 50c per bottle. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

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## Baking Powder by the Train Load

It is noted with pleasure that in the train of twenty seven cars of "Good Luck" Baking Powder shipped from Richmond by The Southern Manufacturing Co., Wilmington was well represented. On the "Good Luck Roll of Honor" Wilmington jobbers are entered as purchasers as follows: Messrs. J. C. Stevenson & Taylor, one car load; Messrs. Worth & Worth, one car load; Messrs. Holmes & Watters, one car load. These large purchases are strong evidence that these enterprising wholesale grocery houses are getting their share of the business in competition with other markets. It is quite evident that no firm could buy a car load of baking powder at one time unless they had an assured access to a large channel of distribution. While these large purchases speak effectively as to the selling capacities of these firms, this colossal train load sale emphasizes forcibly the popularity of the "Good Luck" brand. It is a matter of gratification to see this one of the many evidences of the progressive spirit of our Wilmington jobbers.

The affable and enterprising brokers, Messrs. W. A. Whitehead & Son, are "Good Luck's" representatives in this market. These gentlemen have the entire confidence of the trade and have rendered valuable services in establishing thoroughly the "Good Luck" brand in this market. With that happy combination of affability, straightforwardness and ability, they have proven themselves of great value to their correspondents.

The company's big advertisement and a cut of the train of cars loaded with "Good Luck" powder can be found on the third page of the Messenger this morning.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve**  
The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction of money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

## THE CONVICT FARM

Promising Outlook at the State Farm in Anson County—Senator Clark, One of the Penitentiary Directors Opposed to Leasing More Lands—He Wants the Convicts to Work the Public Roads

Senator Clark, of Halifax, and Mr. R. C. Cotten, of Faulkland, directors of the North Carolina penitentiary, reached the city yesterday on their way to Castle Haynes farm. They are just from the Anson county farm. Senator Clark said yesterday to a Messenger representative: "We were very much pleased with the farm. It is a fine farm with splendid soil which can be readily improved. The manager, Mr. R. P. Rheinhardt, is a hustling man and thoroughly interested in his work, and if he is encouraged and this farm is given the same showing as the others, there is no reason why, under the excellent management of the present supervisor, it should not equal the other state farms in production."

Senator Clark added: "I am out and out opposed to leasing any more lands by the state. There is a growing, and I think, a prevailing sentiment in the state in favor of working the convicts upon the public roads in the respective counties by the county authorities. This sentiment will materialize and lessen the number of convicts to be hereafter sent to the penitentiary, hence, in the near future we will not have enough convicts to work the farms now leased by the state. Those now on the railroads are badly needed on the farms. As a considerable number go out soon by reason of an expiration of their terms, I am uneasy about the future cultivation of the farms. We have been badly crippled this year by allowing too many to be sent out on the railroads and other contract work."

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PROGRESSIVE TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS  
OF WINSTON, N. C.,  
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WE STILL GIVE 4 CENT EACH FOR BROWN'S MAGINTY TWIST TIN TAGS.

THE REGISTER IS NOW ON EXHIBITION AT R. W. HICKS' STORE, WHERE OUR AGENT, MR. O'BRIEN, WILL BE GLAD TO SHOW IT TO YOU.

Yours Very Truly  
BRO. W. N. & WILLIAMSON, Winston, N. C.

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**Bryan in Mexico**  
City of Mexico, December 17.—The Bryan party visited several manufacturing establishments today. They also went to the American cemetery, which is the property of the United States government. In the cemetery are buried many a soldier which fell in the war with Mexico. Late in the afternoon he called on General Clayton, the American minister, and this evening gave a dinner to a great crowd of people at the School of Mines, one of the largest and most notable edifices in the city, which had been placed at his disposal by the government.

**MARRIED.**  
DICK-DRAPER—in St. James' church, Wednesday, December 15th, by Rev. Dr. Robert Bragg, Mr. W. A. Dick and Miss Nellie W. Draper.

**DIED.**  
SANDERS—Saturday morning, Mrs. Vertus Adams Sanders, died at 81 years.  
TWINING—Mrs. S. E. Twining died yesterday, 18th, at 4:30 a. m., aged 34 years 10 months and 2 days.

MAREDDIA—At St. Phillips, Brunswick county, Monday night December 13th, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth wife of Thomas Mareddia, aged 44 years.

## Restored Manhood.

## DR. MOTT'S NERVE-PILLS.

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failure or Loss of Manhood, Impotence, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Weakness, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every \$5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., "P. O." Box 100, Cleveland, Ohio.

For Sale by W. H. Green & Co.

## Executors' Notice!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THIS day qualified as Executors of the will of David G. Worth, deceased, hereby notify all persons holding claims against said David G. Worth to present the same to them for payment on or before the 10th day of December, A. D. 1898, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This December 9th, 1897.

CHARLES W. WORTH,  
JAMES S. WORTH,  
Executors of David G. Worth, Deceased.  
do 19 1w weekly gw

## A CHANGE.

WE ADMIT A CHANGE IN THIS SPACE IS NOW IN ORDER, AS THE PROSPECTS ARE NOT SO BRIGHT AS THEY WERE. WE WILL HELP YOU OUT IF YOU WILL SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR

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REMEMBER, OUR MOTTO IS TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

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WE CAN ACCOMMODATE

A FEW MORE CUSTOMERS

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Also NEW CHEESE, 20 pounds average, fresh and sweet, fresh FRUITS, COFFEE of all grades, CAND Y in barrels, boxes, tubs, Cakes in barrels, boxes and half boxes, CHEWING GUM, any style, TOILET SOAP to suit everybody, DRUGS, INKS, PENCILS, WRAP PING PAPER, TWINES, paper and cotton, FISH, FLOUR. Use good Flour to make good Bread. PILLSBURY'S BEST is what to use. It makes Cakes just right

R. W. HICKS.

WHOLESALE GROCER.

XMAS! XMAS!

100 BOXES FIRECRACKERS.  
25 BARRELS APPLES.  
50 BAGS COCOANUTS.  
50 BOXES RAISINS.  
50 BOXES MIXED NUTS.

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